

219  
An Impartial

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# ACCOUNT

Of some of the

## TRANSACTIONS

IN

## SCOTLAND,

Concerning the

Earl of *Broadalban*,  
Viscount and Master of *Stair*,  
*Glenco-Men*,  
Bishop of *Galloway*, And  
Mr. *Duncan Robertson*.

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In a LETTER from a Friend.

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L O N D O N :

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# ERRATA.

Page 2. l. 6. read *Euslick*. l. 24. r. and that some men suffer. p. 5. l. 1. r. this simple Discourse. l. 4. r. *tenenda*. l. 7. r. *Corvin & Columbar*. l. 15. for was, r. there were. p. 8. l. 6. & 7. r. the great men then. l. 8. r. did intend to leave the Bench, and to Travel abroad. p. 12. l. 30. r. bailiary. p. 28. l. 31. r. of all men in *Scotland*. p. 29. l. 12. r. if he were really guilty. l. 17. r. byas or interest. p. 30. l. 34. leave out, I hope. l. 36. effectual and supply.

*An Impartial Account of some of the Transactions  
in Scotland concerning the Earl of Broadalban,  
Viscount and Master of Stair, Glenco-Men, Bi-  
shop of Galloway, and Mr. Duncan Robertson.  
In a Letter from a Friend.*

S I R,

**T**HOUGH I be none of the most Curious to pry into Foreign Matters, yet the various Reports we have had of the Proceedings of, and Contests betwixt some of the Members of the *Scots* Parliament, prompted me to desire the Favour of you (as a Person I believe not much concerned in Factions or Parties) to let me know something of the Matters of Fact were in agitation there: As also who these Persons are, and their Actions have been, occasioned such great Heats concerning them, at such a Juncture, when all good men ought to be cemented for the good of the Publick, and ought to stand by one another, as one man, to oppose the Evil Designs of the Common Enemy. For my part, I find in ordinary Conversation, that both good and bad People speak generally of these matters, as they affect such Men and Parties, &c.

Sir, I will avouch that my steadfastness to the present Government is known by good men to be such, that I cannot in Justice be termed disaffected; and my Interest is so little with particular Parties, that I dare tell so much of the truth to the Government's Friends, and my own also, as is convenient: Will therefore strain my Inclinations to give you a succinct Account of some Matters of Fact; as also

B

what

what I could learn concerning these men you writ of, which can give no Offence : And though my Obligations to Great Men ( since the late Happy Revolution ) be little, yet will do them all the Justice imaginable. But before I come to answer your Expectation in Particulars, will take the freedom ( by way of a Rustical Preamble ) to Paraphrase a little upon some Wise Men's Sentences. *Seneca* said, That the most Universal Vice in the World was Ingratitude, because Punishable by no Statute Law, but by Publick Hatred and the Discourse of the Schools, which is said to be the greatest Punishment ; yea, Ingratitude sways the Scepter in most places, as well in private as in publick men. Some men were ungrateful to their Countries, ( of whom we could name several ) and some Countries were ungrateful to their own Worthy, Loving, and Affectionate Children : Pride, Contempt, Avarice, and Envy, are said to be the chief Reasons, and seldom all these concur without Malice and height of Rigour : But I suppose that that part of a Nation is either the Indocile, Ignorant, or Vicious. *Socrates* suffered for doing good to his Country, even whilst he was doing good to his Country-men in Prison ; they condemned, and put him to Death. Some will Object, That there is some secret Crime brings on a Punishment, and suffers for Crimes they may not be guilty of ; and so it's their Judgment. But be it so or not, that's neither Argument nor Excuse for the Instrument's being Cruel or Ungrateful, to Punish by guess, without a fair Tryal, and Conscientious Jury, in Estate, Fame, or Body ; for he who makes no scruple to take away a man's Good Name, will make no steps to take his Life also if he can.

Philosophers as well as Historians declare, That the *Epicureans* denied a Providence, but that the *Stoicks* asserted it ; whatever might be in that Contest amongst the Ancient Heathens and Modern pretended Atheists, yet we, who assume the name of Christians, must not only own a Providence,



dence, that it over-rules all Actions, Motions, and Events, exalteth one, and pulleth down another; but also createth Friends and Enemies, and that a Society of good as well as of bad Men may differ in Opinion, which oftentimes occasions not only Jealousies, Emulations, and Debates, but also Strifes, Contentions, Threats, Persecutions, War, and the Death of many well and evil designing Men. *Cato* struggled long before the People of *Rome* could understand his Counsels to be for their Good and Safety; he was affronted and contemned by them; nor did they ever consider his worth till they lost him. *Scipio* was dismissed, *Cicero* exiled, and *Seneca* destroyed, he by a Tyrannical Prince only for his goodness. *Paul* suffered as an evil doer; yea, our Saviour himself was contemned, set at nought, and condemned to the shameful Cross by his Country-men, out of Pride and Ignorance, for his kindness and goodness to them. So it's no new thing for good and bad Men to be mistaken, and others to be mistaken of them. It is an Ancient saying, That Loyalty often suffers the Punishment due to Rebels, and Treason receives the Reward of Fidelity. There may be two principal Reasons for this; Ignorance, and Depravity of mens Natures. Ignorants not being Judges of Men fit for Government, nor the Governour's Actions, or Secrets of State, which is generally the failure or mistakes of the Populace. Here you will always find *Improbaram Duces*, who influences the blind Populace *vela dare suæ fortunæ*, to accomplish their Designs, though it were upon the Ruins of the Commonwealth. And under the Second may be comprehended all the Vices of the Mind, which would be too long to be named here; only this one observed by the wise, That we have the Wickedness of other men always in our Eyes, but cast our own over our shoulders \*. This confirms all the Proofs of the former Reasons of Ingratitude. Whence it comes to pass, that a Peasant would be a Tri-

\* *Lintæ soris  
calpæ domi.*

\* *Fortuna non  
mutat genius.*

bune, a Tribune a Prætor, a Prætor a Consul (as the Philosopher said) never minding what he had been in a little time before, but looking still forwards to what he would be \*. I know not but *Brutus* thought (that when he had destroyed *Cæsar*) to have been *Cæsar* himself; but he had only in place thereof, Remorse left with him, (with, *Et tu mi fili Brute*) for his great Expectations. Both good and great Men we see are subject to Envy; for some People never think themselves happy, till such and such Men be out of their way, as in the case of *Haman* and *Mordecai*; but neither they, nor the Common-wealth can well know the want of such Men till they be gone, when there is no retrieving: For in what sad condition had *Esther* and the poor Jews been, if *Haman* had conquered *Mordecai*? And it had been better for *Haman* he had let *Mordecai* alone. Upon which Considerations, it were very advisable for Societies, if they be any ways split in Parties, to take the Wise Man's Advice, before they Accuse or Prosecute, and to consider three things: First, their Strength whom they Accuse. Secondly, the Enterprize and Merit of the Cause: And Thirdly, the Person or Persons they have to do withal; and that in respect of their Superiours, Equals, or Inferiours, &c. For as no good Musick, so no good Government or Society without Concord, which cannot well be without bearing of Injuries. And *Epicurus* said, That Wise Men will bear with all Injuries, *Ardua res hæc est*, where the Publick is concerned. I will therefore conclude this Point with a Sentence of *Seneca's*, when in an Epistle to his Friend he was condemning Anger and Choler, he adds a *But*. But (says he) in case of exemplary and prostitute dissolution of Manners, when *Clodius* shall be preferred, and *Cicero* rejected; when Loyalty shall be broken upon the Wheel, and Treason shall sit Triumphant upon the Bench. Is not this a Subject to move the Choler of any Vertuous Man? Now, lest I should weary you too much with

with a simple Discourse (yet knows it is to my Friend only) I come to satisfy so much your Curiosity as is, in my Power, without Reflection or Byass: *Nam pacis mihi cura temenda.*

*Illud amicitiae Sanctum & venerabile nomen*

*Sed*

*Dat veniam corvus vexat Censura Columbis,*

*Hoc Impedit, &c.*

As for the Bishop of Galloway, being first in view. In the Year 1686. The late King James having sent the Earl of Morray his High Commissioner to Scotland, with Instructions to Repeal the Penal Laws against Papists; the aforesaid Bishop stood firm to the Protestant Religion, and though very infirm, went every day to the Meetings of Parliament, to give his Testimony against the Courses then in hand; for which there was Evil Designs against him, but that God removed him in great Age and Peace a little time after the Adjourning of that Parliament. He being a Pious, Hospital, and Generous Man, left his Lady (being upwards of Eighty Years old) but poor: His Eldest Daughter was married to one Mr. Patrick Smith, Advocate, many Years before his Decease. His Second Daughter was married to a Parson; and the Third was Run away with, a little time before his Death, by the aforesaid Mr. Duncan Robertson, without the Bishop's or any other Friend's knowledge, the said Robertson judging her to be a great Prize, the other two Daughters being married, and she being then the only Child in Familia.

The aforesaid Mr. Duncan Robertson was a High-land Gentleman's Son, bordering upon Athol and Lochquhaber, bred up something to the Law at Edinburgh, became a Solicitor that way, and practised that Employ when he Run away with, and married the aforesaid Bishop's Daughter.

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When the last Earl of *Argile* was forfeited in those days, (and his Children scattered here and there, and the Estate being sequestred by the then Publick Authority; and all *Argile's* Officers and Friends in his vast Dominions being laid aside) he, the said *Robertson*, what by Money and Interest he made in those days, stept into the Clerkship of the Sheriffship of *Argile*; but upon the late Happy Revolution, *Argile* being restored to his Estate, the said *Robertson* was justly excluded from the said Office of Clerkship; the same being Heritable in the Earl of *Argile* and his Families Gift, past memory of Man.

The Lord Viscount *Stair*, he is the Representative of the ancient Family of the *Dalrymples* of *Stair*, a Barony in the County of *Kyle* in the West of *Scotland*, he being educated in, and endowed with all manner of Learning and Sciences of our Horizon, was received into the faculty of

(a) A Coun-  
sellor at Law.

(a) Advocates, in the year 1648. having before had (when but very young) a considerable Post in the Army, verifying *Ovid's* Phrase in him, *Pace data terris ad civilia*, &c.

In the year 1650. he was made choice of by the then Parliament, to be Clerk or Secretary to the Committee of the Parliament, and Ministers went for King *Charles II.* to *Holland*, where he not only gave great Satisfaction by his behaviour to the Committee of Parliament, and all concerned in the said Transaction, but likewise King *Charles* took particular notice of him, &c.

Upon the Restauration of King *Charles II.* he was Created Knight and Baronet, and advanced to be one of the Lords of (b) Session, at which time he began to observe and write the (c) Decisions of the Lord of the Session, and afterwards digested them with former and after Observations of his own and others, in a System or Body, these being Presidents or Rules to Decree by, (afterwards) in parallel Cases.

(b) Or one of  
the 15 Judges  
(c) Cases.

In the year 1662. The Presbyterian Government being abolished, and the Episcopal Government established in Scotland, there was a Declaration formed, abjuring the Presbyterian Government, all its consequences, and all the Oaths formerly taken: Which Declaration he not being clear to take, left the Bench, travelled abroad, and coming to Court after his Travels, King *Charles* Excused and Restored him to his Place again, dispatching a Letter to the Lords of the Session, (signifying that Sir *James Dalrimple* of *Stair*, having given him full satisfaction in relation to the said Declaration) required them to receive him again to the Bench, without signing the same. Thus I find it marked in the Books of *Sederunt* of the Lords of the Session, Anno 1664. (c) Journal. Then it was that he began to compose a System of the Civil Law, intermixt with the Law of *Scotland*, and Practices and Presidents of that Sovereign Court, which makes the Law intelligible and known to all the King's Subjects there, who can read English.

When Sir *John Gilmor* (being then (d) President of the Session) was called up to Court to draw up the Contract (or Articles) of Marriage between the Duke and Dutches of *Monmouth*, the Lord *Stair* was chosen *vice Praeses* of the Session, as he was several times afterwards, when Sir *John Gilmor* turned infirme. And all along when the said Lord *Stair* was a single Lord of the Session, and sitting by turns on the Bench in the outer house, where most of the Cases and Processes are heard and decreed in the first instance by a single Lord, and where the Judges as to their parts, Judgment, Justice, or Injustice, are mostly known, having none other of the Lords Votes to interfere with their Judgment. He had the greatest Character of Dispatch and Justice of any Man that ever sat upon that Bench; all Men being desirous to have their Cases brought and tried before him \*. (d) Or Lord Chief Justice.

In the year 1670. he was one of the Lords who went up to Court about the Union, designed then between *England* and

\* Qui vicissim  
nullo sponte sua  
sine lege fidem  
vestimque co-  
libat.



and *Scotland*: at which time Sir *John Gilmore* (the then President of the Session) died, and he was advanced to be President of the Session. Upon this step some envied him.

The Lord President was sent for to Court in *March*, 1676. to have some differences composed, when he was offered to be Chancellour, which he declined. But seeing great Men turning into Factions, and fearing the thing which came afterwards to pass, intend to go abroad and to desert the Bench \*.

\* *Beatus ille  
qui procul a  
negotii, &c.  
Horat. car. 5.*

In Winter 1679. The Duke of *Tork* being sent to *Scotland*, ('twas thought, by advice of the Duke of *Lauderdale* for his Safety) the President would not adjourn the Session, to meet him upon the Road towards *Edinburg*, (in Procession with all the Lords of Session) as was expected; (and as most of the Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland* did) giving for his reason in his Speech, (when he, and the rest of the Lords of Session went in their formalities to wait upon the Duke, as a Prince of the Blood, at the King's Palace of *Holyroodhouse*, the next day after his arrival) that the Session could not adjourn themselves (being a Constituted Sovereign Court, instituted by King and Parliament) without the King and Parliament, which gave offence; as did also another Expression in his said Speech, *against Popery and Bigotry*; the Duke then mask'd, and not going publicly to Mass.

In the Spring, 1681. the Duke of *Rothes* Chancellor dying, (when there was a Commission given by King *Charles* to the Duke of *Tork*, to be his High Commissioner for *Scotland*) 'twas mightily talked then, that the Lord President would be made Chancellor. But in that Parliament 1681. the designing Party of the Nobility and Clergy flattering the Duke of *Tork*, that all would be as he wished; matters lookt with a very bad aspect, the President could expect no good. Yet as God said to the Prophet, (that there were 7000 in *Israel*, who had not bowed their Knees to *Baal*)



*Bas!*) there was some of the Clergy, many of the Nobility, and most of the Gentry, who did fore-see the Torrent) they laid aside their Private Heats and Emulations, joined Hands to stop the Current, and by Plurality of Votes, (though some things did pass current in that Parliament before that time, would have been prevented, if some Men had not been lull'd asleep,) they did stop more mischief.

For the President had drawn up a Test for preservation of Religion, Liberty and Property, (too long to be inserted here) made a Speech in Parliament to that purpose, and, though seconded by very many, was thrown out, but some of the then Court-Party drew up another Test to their purpose, which was carried the very next Morning into the (g) Articles, and past current there.

At the Meeting of the Parliament that Morning the Court Test was presented and read, whereupon the Duke of *Hamilton*, the Earl of *Argile*, *Haddington*, &c. The Bishop of *Dunkell*, (*Bruce*) the Lord *Stair*, President, Sir *George Lockhart*, Sir *John Cunningham*, and many others of the several States, stood up to oppose the said Test, but would not do; and all they could gain by the Arguments used, was to get the Confession of Faith (made concerning the Protestant Religion, mentioned in King *James* the Sixth's Acts of Parliament) insert in their Test. The inserting of which Confession of Faith (the Intriguing Party then not understanding the thing, being fond to pass their own Test with any quality without Examination) was the very thing made some of the Bishops, Nobility, and Gentry stand firm against taking away the Penal Laws in the Parliament 1686. (They and all the Members of that Parliament having taken the said Test.) But when the Bishops and others of the then Court-Party (after the

(g) The Articles was a Committee of Parliament then in use, made up of the 8 Statesmen, 8 Noblemen, and so many Bishops, and 8 Burgers, and the Commissioner and Statesmen ruled all there.

Adjourning of the Parliament that Evening ) had met together, and considered what they had done, in Voting the said Whiggish Confession of Faith ( as they called it then ) and procured the Royal Assent thereto, went in a Body to the Duke of *Tork*, and exclaimed against the Lord *Stair*, President, as the only Man who had wheedled them in the matter, by surprize; but were told, the thing could not be helped then, being it was past the Royal Assent, but that the Contrivers should be Animadverted upon; and in some few days that Parliament being adjourned, and the President in disgrace, he retired to the Country, sent his Son, Sir *John Dalrymple*, now Master of *Stair*, to the Duke, to signifie, that seeing his Father was not pleasing to his Royal Highness, he intended to go to Court, and give up his Commission to the King his Master, who gave it to him. Upon the Delivery of which Message, the Duke of *Tork* (being surprized) dispatched Coll. *Graham* (then his Privy Purse) Post to the King, to give Account of the Lord President's Behaviour, which was the occasion the President had no Access to the King when he went to Court; but the King desired to tell him, that he might live at home privately under his Protection: Upon which Assurance he went to his Country House in *Scotland*, did not live there long without an Alarm, which obliged him to repair privately to *Edinburgh* to advise his Safety; nor was he long there, when there was a Warrant to seize him, upon which he went *incognito* to *Holland*: For certainly his Fate had been the same which was the late *Argile's* if he had staid at home, when in *Holland* there were Russians sent to seize him, but by Providence made his escape to corners, diverting himself there with the Conversation of the Schoolmen and Scholars of the two Famous Universities of *Leyden* and *Utrecht*, and then writ a System of Natural Philosophy. His Lady was harrafs'd, and forced to fly

fly to *Holland* also. His Houses made a Receptacle of Souldiers, His Heritable Office taken from him, and his Tenants spoiled.

The then Government raised Process of Treason several times against him, But they could not reach his Estate, by all the stretches of Law were made.

In the Year 1687. King *James* sent him a (b) Remission to *Holland*, which he slighted, judging himself guilty of no Crime deserving a Remission, and being safe under the Protection of the Prince of *Orange* and the States of *Holland*, rested satisfied. <sup>(b) Or Parliament.</sup>

In *November* 1688. He, the said President, came over with the Prince of *Orange* (now our Gracious King) His Majesty being pleased to communicate his Resolutions to him, as a Man fit to give, and keep Counsel.

Sir *George Lockhart* being President of the Session when the King came over (but being unfortunately murdered in *March* 1689. by a base Ruffian, for pronouncing an Unjust Sentence against him (as he alledged) though no such thing) my Lord *Stair* was re-established in the President's Chair again.

In the Year 1690. he is created Viscount of *Stair*, Lord *Dalrymple* and *Glenluce*. And though this hath been an Age, where meaner Men were ashamed to serve God in their Families, I will add this one good Quality more to him, that he (besides his Private Devotion) was never a day in the worst of Times but he read the Scripture, and prayed himself twice in his Family, were there never so great or many strangers present, which might be a Reflection in these days, but I hope not now, and to tell the truth, I dare give no worse Character of him. As for his Behaviour in Matters of State, these are Matters I do not meddle with, let him put his misbehaviour in Publick who will venture to do it, if they can, but I judge it will puzzle any to do it; and Rational

Men will Judge, that he who Rules his Family best at home, is the fittest to Rule in Publick, and I pray God long may such Men Rule amongst us. I will not say, but the Lord Viscount *Stair* is envied by some People for his Parts and growing Greatness, but that should be no Argument with Rational good Men, being that mens Vertues ought not to be accounted their Crimes. And I believe he may say in his Old Age, *Whose Ox, or whose Ass* have I taken \* ?

\* *Hic murus  
abeneus esto,  
nil conscire sibi  
nulla palefcere  
culpa.*

The Master of *Stair* is the foresaid Viscount's Eldest Son, liberally Educated and bred to the Law, being upon his Travels in the time of the *Dutch War*, he and one *Ramsay*, Son of Sir *Andrew Ramsay*, of *Abbots-Hall*, being intimate Companions, happened to be at *Chatham*, and, as I am informed, preserved one of the King's Men of War from being blown up by the *Dutch*, with the hazard of their own Lives; for which brave Action (when they were but very young) King *Charles* Knighted them, before he knew who they were, thus I heard it.

In the Year 1672. Sir *John* was admitted, after his Tryals, to be an Advocate, which Employ he followed for several Years, being of the first Rank.

In the Year 1683. when the said Viscount (his Father) was forc'd to abscond in *Holland*, as is said before, the Laird of *Claverhouse* (afterwards Viscount *Dundee*) having the Command of the Army, which was sent to the West Country to Spoil and Dragoon the Dissenting Party (not without our *Scots* Bishops consent) did attempt to possess himself of the Office of the Bailly of Regality of the Lordship of *Glenluce* (which did Heritably belong to the said Sir *John*, and the Viscount of *Stair* his Father) Sir *John*, now Master of *Stair* (by Creation of his Father Lord, Baron, and Peer of the Realm) did oppose the Lord *Dundee*, and beat him off, for

for which he was convened before the Council, and fined in 500*l.* which he paid.

In the Year 1684. The said Master was seized at his own house, when his Lady was just to lye in, and made Prisoner, being suspected, it seems, by the then Government to have Correspondence from *Holland*, and to have carried on intrigues against the Government; and being brought to *Edinburgh*, was carried from the Palace of *Holyrood-house* (where he was examined by the Ministers of State) as a Trophe (it seems to disgrace him) between the common Soldiers, along the publick Streets, to the common Prison) more than half a Miles distance; was kept close Prisoner there for several Months, not knowing for what Crime, (but as himself then said) for the Original sin of the Father. At last, after many Petitions, he had the favour granted him by the Council, to be enlarged to the Castle Prison, where he lay a long time, till the Government was ashamed they could not fix a Crime upon him, set him at Liberty.

In the Year 1687. there being none of the Advocates (but these who were advanced to be Lords of the Session, for their then Zeal and Loyalty to the Cause in hand) (fit to be the King's Advocate (i) the Court (hoping to gain him to their Party, and to wheedle his Father over from *Holland*) made the Master King's Advocate, (that being the time of the Toleration) and during a whole year he continued King's Advocate, there was none Prosecuted to death, but one Man, upon the score of Nonconformity. The Court perceiving the Master's behaviour in that Post that year, and intending to take another course, by the Dispensing Power; and finding him not to be a fit tool for their purpose, brought in Sir *George Mackenzie* again, to be King's Advocate, and they degraded the Master to be Justice Clerk; then they found

(i) Attorney General.

found out he was the Man saved the Bishop of *Ross*, in *Anno* 1686. by advising him to appeal from the Bishops Court to the Parliament.

Upon the Revolution, the Earl of *Perth* (then Chancellor, fearing the just indignation of the enraged Mob) taking his flight, the said Master (and some others of the Privy Councillors) taking care first of keeping things in order, and distributing (so far as was then in their power) the Government in the best hands; went up to wait upon the Prince of *Orange* in *December*, 1688. concurred in making the address to the Prince, for taking on the Administration of the Government, assisted in the Convention 1689. as a chosen Member thereof; was the Man chiefly (with the indefatigable pains and endeavours of the late Duke of *Hamilton*, chosen President of the Convention) who concerted the Resolution, and stated the vote of forfeiting King *James*, and Proclaiming his Majesty and the late Queen, King and Queen of *Scotland*. The Master of *Stair* in conjunction with the Earl of *Argile*, and Sir *James Montgomery* were voted, and sent up Commissioners from the Three Estates of *Scotland*, to make offer of the Crown to their Majesties, when our Gracious King was pleased to make the Master his Advocate again, and Lord *Melvil* Secretary of State, &c.

The foresaid Convention being turned into a Parliament (The Duke of *Hamilton* made Lord High Commissioner) some People (who pretended great matters for Religion, Liberty and Property, being displeased, it seems, that they were not advanced instantly to some places of high dignity and trust in the Government, recoiled: And then it was that we unhappily turned into Parties, which put the Subjects in a ferment, made our Proceedings uneasy ever since at home, and makes the King's Affairs sometimes to be retarded both here and



and abroad, thus by our Divisions, giving too much encouragement to the disaffected Party.

In the Winter, 1690. The Master of *Stair* was advanced to be conjunct Secretary of State with the Earl of *Melvil*, who, upon the Revolution, was made sole Secretary of State for *Scotland*, as aforesaid, which he did merit as (formerly) a great Sufferer, and always a true common weals Man.

In the year 1692. Mr. *James Johnson* was made Conjunct Secretary of State with the Master of *Stair*, and the Earl of *Melvil* sent to *Scotland*, to be Lord Privy Seal : And as to these Three Persons they continue in the same Stations and Offices still.

The Earl of *Broadalban*, who was formerly called Sir *John Campbell* of *Glenorchy*, an ancient family in the Highlands, a Cadent of the family of *Argile*, when he married the late Earl of *Argile*'s Sister, (Countess Dowager of the late Earl of *Caithnes*, who died without issue Male) he the said Sir *John* was created Earl of *Caithnes* in the year 1677. or 1678. and brought several debts upon the Earldom of *Caithnes*, and made use of force to possess himself of the Estate ; which created him Enemies afterwards, an Heir Male and of Tail appearing to the deceased Earl of *Caithnes*, he the said Sir *John Campbell* took a new Patent to be Earl of *Broadalban*.

In the year 1677. by order of Council he sent a double Regiment of his Tenants and Vassals, in conjunction with the Marquis of *Athol*, Earl of *Perth*, and several other Noblemen and Gentlemen to the West Country (which was then called the *Highland Host*) there was a Commission of the Council sent along with them to try the Dissenters ; this created the Earl of *Broadalban* Enemies also. Upon the Revolution he stood out, but being convinced of his error as to the alteration

tion from that of Arbitrary and dispoſtick power, to that of a mild, merciful and peaceable Government, tracing the true Conſtitution and fundamental Laws of the Nation; he joined forces, and offered his Service to the Government, by bringing in of the Highland Clans and Rebels by fair means, or neceſſary ſtratagems to make the effects anſwer the end.

As for the Glenco-men, the truth is, *hic labor, hoc opus eſt*, to deſcribe them without reflection upon my Country-men, which I would willingly avoid; but the real truth is, they were a branch of the *Mc. Donnells* (who were a brave courageous People always) ſeated amongſt the *Campbells*, who (I mean Glenco-men) are all Papiſts, if they have any Religion; were always counted a People given to Rapine and Plunder, (or Sor-ners) as we call it, and much of a piece with your High-way-men in *England*: Several Governments deſigned to bring them to condign Punishment, but their Places, it ſeems found them out Proteſtors, and their Country was inacceſſable to any ſmall Parties; and though I dare not approve of the method taken in *January* and *February*, 1692. by killing them under truſt, and in cold Blood, yet at the ſame time they deſerved the heavy hand of Juſtice, in a regular and legal manner, which would have made their Neighbours live in more peace and tranquility. I do remember when I firſt heard then of the matter; I ſaid to ſome great Perſons, that the beſt method would be to make theſe Men Priſoners, and ſend them abroad to be Soldiers, or to the Plantations, and wiſhes it had been ſo.

Now that I have given you a Hiſtorical account of theſe Perſons in as brief terms as I could, to make you underſtand the Men, and the relation of matters afterwards. I begin again with the Biſhop of *Galloway*, *Mr. Robertſon*, and the Lord Viſcount *Stair's* affair.

The

The Viscount of *Stair* is by his own, his Author's and Predecessors Charters, Heretable Bailly or Judge of the Royalty or Regality of the Lordship of *Glenluce*, within the Bishoprick of *Galloway* for which the Bishop is obliged, and was constantly in use to pay him 20 *l. sterling* yearly of fee (or Sallary) in Money or value, besides the perquisites of the Court, which is allowed to the Deputy always.

The Bishop of *Galloway* died, as was mentioned: The three Daughters and their Husbands did contend about proving the Will of the Deceased, the Bishop's Widow being poor, and detained from what effects the Bishop left, by the contention and tedious unnatural Law Debates of her Children: Mr. *Hugh Dalrymple* (the Lord *Stair's* Son) being Factor for uplifting of his Father's Rents, the time of his Father's Exile, as abovesaid, and the Viscount himself likewise after his return home, did support her with Money, that she might not starve, during the Law debates; for which they took security, both from her self and Mr. *Patrick Smyth* her Eldest Daughter's Husband to repay them.

After long and litigious Debates, the Lords of the Session pronounced a (i) Decreet in favour of Mr. *Patrick* (i) a Decree. *Smyth*, being found to have the best right, and who supported the Mother by his Credit.

This Mr. *Duncan Robertson*, encouraged \* by some \* *sic statit sententia.* Persons (not well inclined to the Lord *Stair*, to be sure) presented a Petition to the Parliament upon the 3d day of *June* last, complaining, that the said Viscount had pronounced an unjust Sentence against him. It would be needless, and not to your purpose, to repeat all the said Complaint, and the great and long Debates followed thereupon; so I only give you the substance, and the most material points in the Complaint; (*viz*) That the President in the Debate betwixt the said *Robert-*

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*son* and *Mr. Patrick Smith*, should have done Injustice by making up himself (or by his Influence) a Debate, or Minutes and *Interloquitor* subjoyned thereto upon the 29th. of July, 1692. and signed the same privately in the Vacation.

2. That after there was a Decree pronounced in favour of *Mr. Smith* against *Mr. Robertson* (against which Decree *Mr. Robertson* gave in a Bill of Suspension) upon which Bill the Clerk of the Bills refused to write a

(k) A *Sist* is a stop of Execution of a Decree by a Judge for a certain limited time.

3. That the President Transacted during the Dependence of the Plea with *Mr. Smith*, as Executor to the Bishop, for a Debt due by the President to the late Bishop, (l) and had an (m) Ease from *Mr. Patrick* of the Debt, and took Allowance of 20 l. Sterling of Bailly Fee, which the Bishop would never have paid.

(l) Lord *Stair* pay Tithes to the Bishop.  
(m) An Abatement.

The Answer made to the first was, That if *Mr. Robertson*, or any other could prove against the President, that he did sign any *Interloquitor* or Debates privately, but what was the meaning of the rest of the Lords (p) *in praesentia*, as well as his own Opinion, he were most unjustifiable; but nothing at all thereof was proved: On the contrary, one *Smyth*, a Witness (q) adduced by *Robertson* himself, Deposed, that the King's Advocate did Dictate them; who is a Man of great Honour and Integrity, and owned the same. The Clerk also deposed the same, and *Mr. John Frank*, *Robertson's* own Advocate, Deposed, that the Point mentioned in these Minutes, was stated by the President, which should have been debated, *Mr. Robertson's* Advocates declined to Debate, and *Mr. Patrick Smith* craving a Decree, and that the same was pronounced in *Mr. Frank's* own hearing and others, so not done privately. Two of the Lords of Session, *Halcraig* and *Croftig*, deposed to the same

(p) In Presence of, and by the unanimous consent of all the Lords.  
(q) Produced.

same purpose, and one of these Lords doth exactly remember, that before the Cause was called, the Lords Resolved, that the Parties should Debate the very Points mentioned in the minutes, which was stated truly by the President, as all the Lords resolved. And it is further cleared (the aforesaid *Interloquitor* being *res gesta*, known to, and authorized by all the Lords) by a subsequent Decreet of Suspension which followed thereupon the first of *February*, 1693.

It was answered to the Second, That the Clerk of the Bills, *James Nicolson*, did refuse to receive or write upon the Bill of Suspension, because Mr. *Robertson* was litigious, and after two Decreets *in foro*, he offered a third Bill, and Mr. *Patrick Smith* having found Caution or Surety to Relieve Mr. *Duncan Robertson* and his Wife of any Process might be intended against them, as Executors to the Bishop, (which was the Pretence or Reasons of his last Bill of Suspension) and all the Lords rejected the Bill, and discharged the Clerk of the Bills to receive any other Bill of Suspension from Mr. *Robertson*, except upon Obedience, he having refused to Debate before; which Deliverance was shewn and duly intimated to the Clerk of the Bills, which is his Warrant: And that the President never spoke directly nor indirectly to him about the same. The Lord *Aberuchill* also ordinary deposed, that the Clerk did refuse to write a *Sist* by reason of the said Deliverance of the Lords *in præsentia*.

It was answered to the Third, That, as was said before, Mr. *Hugh Dalrymple*, by his Father's Orders, (when in Exile) and the President himself when he came home, advanced money to the Bishop's poor Widow, to save her from starving, during the dependency of the Plea, for which they took Bond, to be repaid as aforesaid, which was a Security to them *in omnem eventum*; with-

out any dependence upon the Event of that Plea of Law: For though *Mr. Robertson's* Title had been just, and sustained by the Lords, the President's Security was good beyond exception.

I. Because the Widow was provided to a considerable (r) Or Annu- (r) Life-Rent by her Husband, which was a Debt undeniably preferable to the Interest of either Party, *Smith* or *Robertson*; and the Advancement to her being less than her Provision, the President could have no byass that way; besides that *Mr. Patrick Smith* also had an unquestionable Interest in the Dead's part, and the *Legitim*, and had acquired the Interest of a third Sister, as *Mr. Robertson's* own Bill to the Parliament doth acknowledge. So there was no Hazard to, or Injustice in the President, though he had advanced more to *Mr. Patrick* or the Widow, which he never did, and made no other Transaction, but as aforesaid.

And as to the other member of that Allegation, That the President got an Ease from *Mr. Patrick Smith* of the Debt due by him to the Bishop.

It was Answered, That it was a very false Allegation: For by the Discharge granted to the President, it will appear, that the several and particular Sums paid, are Instructed either paid by the President himself, or *Mr. Hugh Dalrymple* in his absence; that the President had no Advantage by it, nor was the President concerned what *Mr. Duncan's* Claim was against the Bishop, or his Executors, seeing the President was not obliged to pay any more to the Bishop, or any claiming Right to his Estate, but what was truly due, and to them who had the best Right.

As to that, That the President should have taken an Allowance of 20 *l. Sterling* to himself Yearly of Bailly Fee. The President owns he did take the same, and Instructs his Right by an Original Charter Anno 1560.

And



And by another Charter under the Great Seal, *Anno* 1618. both Charters bearing an Heritable Office of Bailiary, and a Fee of Three Chalders of Meal out of the first and readiest of the Fruits and Emoluments of the Lordship of *Glenluce*, which three Chalders of the Measure of *Wigton* (which is the Measure of that Country) will be four Chalders and a half of *Linlithgow* Measure, and which would be worth more than 30*l. Sterling* Yearly; yet the President being only in use to receive an Allowance of 20*l. Sterling*, he exacted no more. And as the said President's Right was Instructed by his Charters, so the use of Payment appeared by two several Agreements, one with Bishop *Hamiltoun*, *Anno* 1666. who preceded Bishop *Aitkin*, and another, *Anno* 1688. with Bishop *Gordon*, who succeeded him, both stating the Baili Fee at 20*l. Sterling* Yearly. After debating of these Points before the Parliament, it was moved, that the Affair should be committed to a Committee chosen for that particular Case, but it was carried by Plurality of Voices, that it should be committed to the Committee of Safety, who were appointed to give their Report thereof in open Parliament upon the Tenth day of the said Month of *June*. And the Committee having accordingly examined many Witnesses upon the most material Articles of the Complaint, *viz.* The alledged Injustice of the Sentence, nothing was proved as I can see against the Viscount of *Stair* by *Robertson*; on the contrary, it was proved by the Depositions of the Lords of Session, Mr. *Robertson*'s own Advocate, and several other Evidences, as abovesaid, that the President's Transactions were fair, and the Sentence just; so that Mr. *Robertson* did not think it advisable to insist upon the other Articles of the Complaint. Upon the Tenth of *June* it was moved, I hear, in behalf of the Lord President, that the Parliament would:

would call for the Report of the Committee, and either declare the President Guilty, or if nothing of the Complaint should be proved against him, that they would Acquit the Lord President, and appoint a suitable Punishment upon the Libeller for so impudent a Calumny; but the Motion was not favoured, there being matters of greater Importance in hand. However the President's Friends say, they are glad (that even now in his Lordship's absence) there are no greater matters of Complaint or Accusation found against him through the whole course of his Life, being sufficiently vindicated of this Accusation by these and other grounds represented, judging there is enough known (and will be justified by all good unbiassed men) of his long Service in the Publick, Integrity of Life, firmness of Principles, his and his Families Sufferings in dubious and dangerous Times, and Dutiful Adherence to His Majesty's Interest, before and since the late Happy Revolution: And that they do confidently hope that His Majesty's High Commissioner, and the Honourable Estates of Parliament will sometime or other find the Justice of the Nation interested to see the Laws and Acts of Parliament for Securing, Maintaining, and Defending the Honour and Reputation of Judges (who do Represent His Majesty's Person and his Authority) fully and effectually executed by the Exemplary Punishment of the malicious Libeller, so as Judges in all time coming may be fenced and secured from such bold and insolent Attempts. And upon the whole matter, the President's Friends say further, that he lost 100 *l. Sterling* by these Transactions concerning the Bishop's Affair, which he never expects again; so that according to the Wise Man's saying, As it is a hard matter to be both Popular and Just, so to strike, and not wound, is Anger lost, for he is invulnerable, and not hurt, who is struck.

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As for the matter of the Indictment against the Earl of *Broadalban*, in so far as I can learn, the matter is thus: That the Earl, *Anno 1691*. promised to the King to reclaim the High-land Rebels, which way he did it, is in Publick now; but *Mac Donnel* of *Glengary* (who is the most sensible, and of greatest Probity amongst them) came in, and deposed before the Parliament, That the Earl did, by Articles agreed upon betwixt him and them, engage, that if King *William* could not condescend to such and such Articles, he, the said Earl, should with all his Friends and Followers, joyn the High-land Army. The said Deposition being read, it was moved that the King's Advocate should be ordered to Commence a Process of High Treason against his Lordship, and that he in the mean time should be committed Prisoner to the Castle of *Edinburgh*. And 'twas pleaded for the Earl, that he might have time to deliberate his Answer before Impeachment, this being a Surprise to him, and doubted not but he would make it appear to the Parliament there was no ground for the Impeachment.

It was further pleaded for the Earl, That *Glengary*, not being summoned by a Judge to come in as a Witness against him, and especially considered that he was a *Roman* Catholick, had been in Rebellion against the King, and never knew he had submitted to the Government, unless done privately at this time, and carrying an inveterate Enmity to the Earl's Family, he hoped the Parliament would not found a Process of High Treason against him upon his Deposition. These Arguments did not prevail.

It was further pleaded by the Earl, That he had an Ample Commission from the King to do in that Affair all that he should think fit for effectuating his Design: That as well His Majesty as all the World knew that in  
such

such Negotiations there must be Allowances for men Commissioned to go, or at least pretend to go great lengths, and to yield to such Condescendencies as they find most taking for accomplishing the Design. That the Effect and Consequence had justified the Methods he had taken. That not only they there sitting, and their Constituents at home, who suffered most in that unnatural and cruel War, but also the Kingdom of *England* (who for its own Safety was obliged to maintain some Regiments here in *Scotland*) yea, and all the Confederacy had reaped Advantage by his Conduct in that Treaty, many Troops and much Money being now employed against the Common Enemy abroad, which that troublesome War had exhausted for several Years here at home. That seeing the thing it self was good and advantageous for the Nation, he wondered Persons should take Exception against the particular Methods which in Prudence he was obliged to take in carrying it on; however that he had made it known to Their Majesties, whatever he had said or done in that Affair, and had their Approbation since.

It was alledged, that things now Libelled, were not then known. It was answered, that upon a Complaint given against the Earl for these very things he is now accused of, His Majesty recommended to the Privy-Council here to make Enquiry into the matter, which was done accordingly, and transmitted to the King; that the minutes of Council would clearly shew the same, and desired that the minutes might be called for, but the Parliament did not think fit to call for them. The Earl of *Melvil*, then Secretary of State; and now Lord Privy-Seal, 'tis said, rose up, and avouched the truth of what had been said, and asserted, that the Recognition taken by the Council, was upon a Complaint (if not in the same words, yet at at least to same purpose)

pose) with what was contained in *Glengary's* Depositions, was sent by the Council to him, as Secretary of State then; That he shewed it to the Queen (the King being then in *Flanders*) who kept it a whole Night by her, that the next day he transmitted it to the King, who (he knew by the Returns he got from *Flanders*) received and perused it. The Duke of *Queensbury* did declare likewise, that it consisted with his knowledge, that His Majesty received the same, he being then in *Flanders* with the King, and heard his Majesty Discourse of the matter very often.

Upon this some Person moved, That seeing His Majesty had taken the Earl's Behaviour to his own Consideration, and had been informed of all the Methods of his Proceedings in the matter, and had shewn a satisfaction with the Earl's Conduct, by preferring him at that time to several Places of Honour and Trust, The Parliament would please not to proceed in an Affair of such Importance against one of His Majesty's Ministers of State, until he was first acquainted with it. But this being refused, it was desired in behalf of the Earl, they would delay their Proceedings at least until the next Meeting; but it was voted and carried, that the King's Advocate proceeded immediately against him; and an Order of Parliament was signed for Committing him to the Castle, where his Lordship was carried immediately after the rising of the Parliament. The Lord Advocate sent him a Copy of his Indictment, and he was ordered to give in his Answer thereto by the First of *July* instant. Upon the First instant the Earl desired an Exculpation, which was granted to him. Upon Adjourning of the Parliament to the Seventh of *November* next, the Prosecution of the Earl is delayed till that time.

As for the matter of the *Glenco-men*, made so much ado, we are something in the dark as yet, nor will I  
E meddle

meddle to speak, much less to write of any Point the Parliament have Voted, only the Historical part of that matter is this.

(q) Diet signifies the day appointed in the Indemnity to come in by.

That when the Earl of *Broadalban* did undertake to cause the Highlanders to lay down their Arms, give over Hostility, and to give Passive Obedience to the present Government, by taking of the Oaths (which was very well done, whoever did it) before they laid down their Arms, there were two or three Indemnities issued forth by His Majesty, encouraging them to come in; and they did come all in by the prefixed (q) Diet in the last Indemnity, except the *Glenco-men*, who it seems finding themselves without Help or Support by the other Chieftains and Clans coming in, Old *Mac Kean* of *Glenco* himself only (as I am informed, as *ad aram ultimam*) went to, and prevailed with *Campbel* of *Ardringlass*, Sheriff Deputy of *Argile-shire* (a very worthy honest Gentlemen, and formerly a great Sufferer) six days after the Diet was elapsed, who received him, and *Mac Kean* took the Oaths; though at the same time it was, and is still the Opinion of many good men, that to confide in these men, or to bring them to Conformity to the Government, were *Penelope's telam texere*.

Nor did the taking of the Oaths after the Diet prefix was elapsed, save or protect them or him from the lash of the Law (not having come in, in the terms of the Law) the mercy tendered in the Indemnity being Conditional, in case they came in, and submitted before, or upon such a day; but was a ground for mercy and mollification of the rigour of the Law, supposing him or them to have taken the Oaths *bono animo*, and upon true Repentance. I do not hear the rest of his Followers came in, and took the Oaths, judging, it's like, he and they were safe by his only taking of the Oaths, though *post meridiem diei*. The Court (it seems) not knowing of these Transactions at a great distance of



Four or Five Hundred Miles (and being informed by all hands that they were Nests of Thieves and Robbers) His Majesty, after refusal of many offered mercies, sent to treat them as Enemies and Rebels: Yet at the same time His Majesty, by his Instructions, as I am Informed, left room for Mercy to them, according to Discretion, and Circumstances of Time and Affairs, which is all could be expected in Reason from His Majesty.

The Master of *Stair*, Secretary of State, writ Letters, it seems, likewise at the same time to the Government, or Officers of the Army there, much to the same purpose, but (it's said) in severer terms, and exceeding His Majesty's Instructions, to treat them like the men they were represented. What may be in this, we know not, not having seen the Master's Letters; but many wish that they, and all the Instructions relating to that matter of the *Glenco-men*, had been Printed, to undeceive the generality of good men, who speak as they affect, but could make no true Judgment of the matter as it then stood, only this, That the Parliament has been very Zealous to discover at whose Door the fault (in killing the *Glenco men*) lies. That they were killed in cold Blood, and under Trust \*, judging themselves secure and safe (with their Thirteen days Guests or Lodgers) is undeniable. But in fine, The Parliament, as you have it in Publick, finds that His Majesty's Orders and Instructions had Mercy *in græmio*, so that it cannot lodge there, and God forbid it should. They have likewise voted Sir *Thomas Livingstone*, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in *Scotland* (who sent the Orders to Col. *Hill*, Governour of Fort *William*, and *Hamilton*, his Lieutenant-Colonel) clear of it, as also Col. *Hill*, have summoned Lieutenant-Colonel *Hamilton* to appear before them, to Answer concerning the said matter; and upon further Scrutiny where the said Murder will fix, I know not (*Gramma-*

\* *Faber est  
quisque fortune  
sua.*

*rici certant, & adhuc sub judice, lis est*) for the common Souldiers will readily say, that they obeyed but their Superiour Officer's Command; and the Master of *Stair's* Friends here say, that they desire the Master's Letters to be Printed, that the World may judge of them; and if he be judged to have exceeded Bounds, or His Majesty's Instructions, it was his Zeal for the Government, but never intended at the same time that these men should be killed in cold Blood; and that he did not at all know that any of the *Glenco-men* had taken the Oaths, (either before or after the Diet) when he writ these Letters, being at Court Four or Five Hundred miles distant, as said is; so it's wish'd the men, who had the Trust of the Execution of the matter upon the spot, had acquainted the Court or our Government of these unhappy mens then Circumstances, before they went so far on, in which case I doubt whether any of them had been killed or murdered, and consequently no Reflection had been upon any part of the Government, or any ever mentioned in the Affair. It's an old saying, That the Counsels of Wise Men are certain, but Events uncertain.

As for my own part, I know nothing of it, but God in Heaven, and the Master of *Stair* himself knoweth best if he be guilty of a designed murder of these men, or any others: Nor will I Argue about any Point such a Wise, Loyal Parliament have voted or found. But this I may say, That I do not understand where the Master of *Stair's* Interest lay to destroy the *Glenco men*, for if he be any ways suspected to be a *Jacobite*, it was not his Interest upon that score to destroy them by any means in *Scotland*, their Religion and blind Zeal bending them then altogether that way, whatever new Light these who are living of them have found of late, and if he be thought to be a Church of *England*-man (though that be against our present Constitution, yet no man in  
his

his right Wits will call it a Crime.) These men were not Presbyterians, to be destroyed upon that score; nor do I think any man would be so mad as to bribe him to kill them by Authority, without the Hand of Justice going along with it. Some good-natured People may say, out of good will to the Master, that they were Idle men, Robbers, Thieves, & *Telluris inutile pondus*, Granting all that yet a Statesman's Interest was, to make their Young men Souldiers, or to send them to the Plantations, which had been to good purpose. But a man of his Trust, Capacity, and Reason, to be Accessory to their Destruction in cold Blood, is unaccountable. And being the Honourable Parliament has found that Slaughter a Murder (as no doubt it was) in the manner it was done, and that the Master exceeded His Majesty's Instructions, it were a very pertinent Question to ask, What under God's Heavens, was the Master's Byass in the matter? I can imagine none. There was an Information Printed and dispersed (as you heard formerly) by Commissary *Dalrymple* (hearing that his Brother, the Master of *Stair*, and his Letters were made mention of in the Commission appointed for Examining the *Glenco* Business) in Vindication of his Brother's Behaviour and Conduct, as Secretary of State, in the said Affair; Representing, That if People did Construe some Paragraphs, Sentences, or Periods of his Brother's Letters so and so, without connexion of other Sentences, &c. (a) without hearing (in his own absence) they did not know what to say of it. But if one Sentence, &c. were connected with others, the whole would not bear the Commentaries the People might put upon them *separatim*, (a) and several other Arguments to this purpose. The dispersing of which Informations, after the Commission's Sentiment (and they being ready to report their Opinion in open Parliament) gave Offence to the Parliament. He said, his Printing and Dispersing of them,

(a) It's a saying of the great *Seneca*, That the best way to help every thing by a fair Interpretation, and where there is a doubt, is, to allow it the most favourable Construc-  
tion.

was

was before the Vote of Parliament, and said, he intended to give no Offence, mean time he was reprimanded, and was obliged to beg Pardon.

The Parliament since Summoning of Lieutenant Colonel *Hamilton*, have declared him Fugitive, for not appearing, he is gone since into *Flanders*, as we hear, to wait upon His Majesty. The Parliament have likewise presented an Address to the King, to send Persons home, who may be found Guilty, to be prosecuted for the said Murder, or not, as His Majesty thinks fit.

*Sir*, This Parliament have done great things for His Majesty's Service, and Safety of the Publick: For though there might have been some misunderstandings between some of the Members, yet all concurred unanimously to serve the King and the Country. You know what was said concerning the Nation and Common-wealth of the *Romans*,

*Tanta molis erat, Romanam condere gentem.*

For great matters take up much time to effectuate the ends proposed; so as we have had good beginnings, good proceedings, hopes all our matters will end well; for though the almost desperate and uneasy *Jacobites* (who but fish in muddy Waters) should vaunt upon the occasion of some Accidents, (as to see some honest, well-meaning men differ only in Points of Opinion,) they being a People soon elevated to Castles of the Air, and soon cast down to the Dust, yet all the bustle they make, comes to nothing at last, but exposes themselves the more to folly. And I am very apt to believe, that all our seeming Differences would vanish upon the sight of our most Gracious King's Presence, upon his Throne in our Parliament; so will conclude with a great Moralist's saying, or to this purpose, That by the two Blessings of Reason and Union, we might secure and defend our selves against the violence of Fortune; Sense and Reason we have enough, and what is wanting of the latter, I hope the Defeat of *Lewis Le Grand*, and our most Gracious King's (I mean King *William's*) Presence once here in our Parliament, would, I am certain, effectuate. I long to see His Majesty here. *Vale, & bene valeat & Vivat Rex noster Gulielmus.*

F I N I S.